

# NEWS OF THE WHOLE WORLD BY CABLE.

## ENGLAND AND THE US CLOSE.

Will Call Our Negroes "Brothers" as a New Evidence of Affection.

AT LEAST OUT IN AFRICA

Is to Protest Against Kruger's Putting Them Below Transvaal Citizens.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)  
By James Creelman.

**LONDON,** Dec. 4.—Strong and swift are the wings of the soaring Anglo-American movement, and each week develops some new flight of sentiment or practical policy. Yesterday the British public applauded the announcement that the United States would join England in an "open door" movement in Asia, and today the British Colonial Office is preparing to take a step that means protection for American negroes in Africa.

How strange it all sounds, and yet it is here before our eyes, imminent and palpable. Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner at the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived in London for the purpose of a conference with Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, chiefly on Transvaal affairs.

The principal question for discussion affects thousands of American negroes now living in the Transvaal Republic. It is asserted by the British authorities that President Kruger has violated and is constantly violating Article 14 of the London Convention, which provides that all persons other than African natives are to be treated before the law on the same basis as citizens of the Transvaal, and are not to be subjected to special laws.

Notwithstanding this, the sturdy old Boer President insists upon placing all negroes on the same footing, regardless of the nationality or antecedents, and although Sir Alfred Milner has protested against this gross infraction of the London Convention, Mr. Kruger continues to follow his course.

In the early part of this year there was a large body of American negroes in the Transvaal, and they, together with thousands of British subjects, were forced to pay for registration, wear badges and have their houses after 9 o'clock at night. Sir Alfred will discuss this question with Mr. Chamberlain, and it is probable that a strong message will be sent to Kruger, which will compel him to fulfil the terms of the convention or fight.

But this new-born tenderness for our negro and brother does not consist with a diplomatic incident of this year which has up to this moment been carefully kept secret by the McKimley Administration, as well as the British Foreign Office.

Let me give the facts. I will vouch for them as accurate to the last degree. President McKimley in last February appointed Mr. Greener, a full-blooded American negro, to be United States Consul at Bombay. Now Bombay is a free market, where the native merchants wagged their hands and rolled their eyes and said:

"Great pressure was brought to bear on Lord Sandhurst, the British Governor of Bombay, to send the American consul, a full-blooded American negro. He explained the prejudice of the Bombay merchants against negroes, and begged Lord Sandhurst to prevent what would be a serious blunder."

The British Foreign Office promptly made a protest to the United States against the sending of Mr. Greener to Bombay as Consul of the United States, basing its objection to him on the ground of his color. Lord Sandhurst's views were fully communicated.

Under this compulsion Mr. McKimley withdrew Mr. Greener's appointment, and officially informed the British Government of his action. This closed the incident so far as the two governments are concerned, but I am not so sure that it will close the incident so far as the negroes of the United States are to be considered parties to it.

## KAISER'S SON COMING HERE; EMPEROR GOING TO ENGLAND.



Queen Victoria and Her Grandson Wilhelm.

(From a photograph, taken in 1890.)

## Crown Prince of Germany Will Study This Country.

**B**OTH the Berlin and the London dailies announce definitively that Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the eldest son of Emperor William, will visit this country early in the Spring.

The Emperor has ordered that the Crown Prince shall spend most of the time from now until he becomes of age, in instructive travels in foreign lands. He will begin with a tour of the United States, during which the strictest incognito will be preserved, though, as the European papers remark, it requires an artful dodger to elude the American reporters.

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm is in his eighteenth year, and a great favorite in court circles. He is tall, athletic and a bright student, but not enough of a book-worm to neglect the pleasures of outdoor sports. Both he and his younger brother, Prince Eitel Fritz, are passionately fond of hunting. During his tour of the United States the Crown Prince will be accompanied only by one court attendant, a tutor and a valet.

Queen Victoria will spend the first two weeks of next April in Coburg, Germany, where she will meet her grandson, Kaiser Wilhelm. The Queen has also settled the much disputed question as to whether she will spend the Spring on the Riviera, in view of the recent strained relations between France and England. She has engaged apartments for a month at Cimiez, whence she will go to Prussia to meet her imperial grandson.

This projected visit of Her Majesty will be only her second special call on the Kaiser since his ascent to the throne, though forty years ago she fondled him in her arms as a baby while on a visit to his father and grandfather.

It is believed that the Queen will arrange, while in Coburg, for the Kaiser's return visit to London, which is timed for July, until the end of August.



Germany's Crown Prince Who Is Coming to Visit Us.

(From a favorite photograph in hunting costume.)

## SPAIN FIGHTS FOR FURTHER DELAY.

Montero Rios Plays Another Card to Avoid the Treaty.

FIGHTING THE INEVITABLE

American Commissioners Anxious to Wind Up the Matter—Spanish Thwarting the Desire.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)  
Dec. 4.—Senator Montero Rios has forwarded to the Madrid Government a communication which he received yesterday from Judge Day intimating that the clauses of the treaty of peace must follow the order of the articles of the protocol and that it must contain no implication that the questions relating to the cession of the Philippines and the Cuban and Philippine debts were not caused by the protocol.

Rios secured a postponement of yesterday's conference on the ground that Madrid had not replied on the new difficulties raised. His promise to furnish a reply to-morrow is not, however, trusted.

The Spanish Commissioners are well aware that the Americans are eager to conclude the whole matter and return home, but appear to take a malicious pleasure in thwarting the final. If Rios asks any further delay the request will be refused. The treaty ought to be signed by the latest on Thursday.

Halting in Madrid.

(By Associated Press.)

Madrid, Dec. 4.—The Government has not reached a full decision regarding the Philippine and Cuban debts, but the Official Gazette to-day publishes an announcement that the drawing for the redemption of the Cuban bonds will occur December 10.

The speculation in the Cuban and Philippine debts on the Bourse has seriously displeased the Cabinet. The rise in those securities is attributed to the report that the Government will devote the indemnity received from the United States to the colonial indebtedness, regarding which no conclusive resolutions have been taken by the Ministers.

An official dispatch from the Visayas Islands, in the Philippines, announces that the insurgents are redoubting their attacks upon Iloilo. The Government's advice says: "The rebels now have their guns trained on the city and will fire on the darkness of night. Our troops maintain a spirited defense, and have killed large numbers of the enemy."

**SPANISH ARSENAL STILL BURNING.**

Already a Loss of Four and a Half Million Pesetas in the Government Yard.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Special Cable Dispatch.

Spain, Dec. 4.—The great arsenal, which took fire on Saturday, is still burning at noon to-day. The damage is already estimated at about four million and a half pesetas.

**ENGLISH GUNS NOT UP-TO-DATE.**

France and Germany are Making Great Progress in Artillery, While Great Britain Stands Still.

A serious indictment is made against the English War Office by the London Chronicle, which affirms that while France and Germany have been steadily rearming their artillery with quick-firing guns, the English authorities have been engaged in discussion and occasional experiment.

"Talk of the day, too, Platt's antagonists in the Union League Club got at Ellhu Root and besought him to withdraw in favor of Choate. Mr. Root declined to do so, basing his refusal on the fact that he was not a candidate for the nomination to the Senate."

While Senator Platt was in Washington yesterday in opposition to the appointment either of Joseph H. Choate or William Reid as Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Former Mayor William L. Strong, William Brookfield, General Wager Swaine and other anti-Platt machine leaders kept wiring the President to be sure to send Choate's nomination to the Senate.

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## DEATH TO MR. ANARCHY IN BUD.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Special Cable Dispatch.

**ROME,** Dec. 4.—The anti-anarchist conference here has agreed on the death penalty for anarchists either making an actual attempt to commit murder or even conspiring at its commission.

The agreement was not unanimous. The Italian and Swiss delegates protested against its adoption and contended that anarchists ought to be treated as common criminals.

**IN FAVOR OF GOLD FOR INDIA.**

Small Majority of the Currency Commission Will so Report.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, Dec. 4.—The Indian Currency Commission has nearly concluded hearing evidence for and against the gold standard. A small majority will report in favor of gold and the minority will recommend reopening the mints to free silver coinage.

**A Morning Prayer for Dryfus.**

Idadira, a journal published in Warsaw in the Hebrew language, gives the text of a prayer which the rabbi has prescribed to be uttered every day during the morning worship. It reads thus:

"O Lord God, have compassion on that faithful soul, whom the whole world knows to be honorable, and who is at present being persecuted, torn and crushed as a rose by the storm, who is languishing in a dreary and lonesome spot—O Lord, have pity on poor Alfred Dryfus, one of Thy chosen children!"

## SWEDEN DRIFTING FROM NORWAY.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 4.—Despite the recent action of the separate Norwegian flag, conservative Norwegian dailies are bitterly opposed to the new order of things. It is argued that when the union colors are seen in the Swedish flag, where the Norwegian quarters would still remain, in striking contrast to the so-called "clean flag" of Norway, it will lead people to suppose that Sweden holds sway over Norway, while the non-Union ensign will be looked upon as representing a mere province and will be treated accordingly.

Prominent diplomats assert that a complete severance of the two countries is imminent. Present conditions have become unbearable. There has been ordered both in Sweden and Norway of late an ominous increase of the military and naval forces, with clearly one object in view, namely, to support, if necessary by force, all claims which may lead to an entire separation of the two countries.

Many indications of open enmity to Sweden have been allowed to appear in Christiania of late, which are for the most part provoked by the foreign trade interests of the two countries. Commercial matters of Sweden and Norway are totally opposed to one another. Sweden having adopted protectionism and Norway free trade.

**LORD KITCHENER OFF FOR PORT SAID.**

London, Dec. 4.—Lord Kitchener will leave England this week and take passage to Port Said by the P. & O. steamer Hualaya, sailing for Marseilles December 8.

**Kaiser to Write a Palestine Book.**

Berlin, Dec. 4.—There is no end to the versatility of Kaiser Wilhelm. His Majesty is to appear in the new role of historian. He has confided to some of the court dignitaries that he will not only write a history of the imperial Palestine tour, but he will also personally superintend its publication.

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## NEW COLONIES NEED NEW BANKS.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Washington, Dec. 4.—The annual report of Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, for the year ended October 31, 1898, bears the additional interest and importance of dealing with a new subject—that of foreign and colonial banking.

The Comptroller shows the disadvantage under which American trade labors, and urges the passage of laws authorizing the incorporation of banks for the purpose of carrying on international and intercolonial branch banking.

In discussing the Hawaiian and Porto Rican banking and trade situations he says:

"The foundation for the greater growth of trade between the United States and her colonies must be speedily and firmly laid in proper banking laws, which will result in enabling her merchants to do business with the people of the colonies without the disadvantages existing at present."

"Our present national banking laws do not authorize the establishment of American international or American intercolonial banks, nor could any national bank establish a branch in a territory or colony such as Porto Rico or Hawaii, even if our present laws were changed were extended over it."

**Urges a Commission.**

His recommendations in connection with this branch of his report are made as follows:

"The determination of the relation of any new banking system to the existing banks and domestic credits of Porto Rico, differing as they do from those of this country, involves many difficult questions, and legal provisions for the appointment of a commission especially charged with the examination of the conditions of domestic banking and finance on the islands, and with the recommendation of the proper form of

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## MOTHER OWES SON DEMENTED.

She Eighty-seven Years Old, He Her Half-Witted Nurse and Cook.

For twenty-five years Mrs. Margaret Hamner lived at the same corner, West Forty-seventh street and Tenth avenue. In a long widowhood she was supported by a son who also provided for a demented brother. Two years ago the supporting son died and since that time the old widow and the demented son have eaten the bitter bread of charity, living in a rear room of a tenement house at the corner named. A cook stove was their principal article of furniture.

Though eighty-seven years old Mrs. Hamner was spry until about a month ago. She cooked the meals for herself and her weak-minded son; she washed the few garments they owned and kept the room neat. Then sickness came. She was not able to cook or to wash, not able even to get up. The demented son, who is not entirely without thought power, brewed tea for himself and his mother, but he was a poor cook and, to wash. Some neighbors helped them a bit, but the residents of No. 502 West Forty-seventh street have not much to spare.

Yesterday the policeman on the beat called an ambulance, and the sick woman was taken from the poor little tenement room to a hospital. The unfortunate son, who is forty-seven years old, could not be left to his own senselessness, so he, too, was placed in the ambulance. Aged mother and unson rode together to Bellevue.

The mother was quiet during the ride. The son knelt in the ambulance and prayed fervently in his native tongue, German.

At the hospital the woman was lifted upon a stretcher to be taken to a cot in ward, while the son, shrieking in terror at separation, was removed to the insane ward.

Serility and lack of nourishment are the causes of the mother's condition, and she will not last long. The son will be confined to some place where the unfortunate of his kind are fed and sheltered until they die.

## CHASING GREASED PIG A CHURCH.

Old Chester Folks Enjoy a Novel and Somewhat Dangerous Sport.

Chester, Pa., Dec. 4.—A porker weighing 110 pounds was greased and turned loose in the yard of St. John's African Union Methodist Protestant Church on Friday. The chase was for the benefit of the church. The women gathered up their skirts and fled as the hog suddenly sank his teeth in the back of Calvin Cooper's hand, and there were cries of dismay as Joshua Johnson was slipped in the back. These matadors retired to have their wounds dressed and the arena was cleared for action.

Like a wild boar the razor-back darted about. He dashed among the daisies, howling then right and left. No football player ever went through the centre or made such fast gains around the ends. He had a formation all his own, neither wedge nor turtle-back. Husky young folks were hurried down like ninetails. A number of times his snapping jaws missed, by a hair's breadth, a hand or a leg. Finally rushing at Charles Buck, who was stooping with bowed legs for a ground tackle, the slippery pig rushed underneath him. Buck clung for dear life. His half Nelson hold held good, and after a despairing struggle, the porker gave up the fight and Buck was declared the winner.

**CHINA'S RULER IS ILL AGAIN.**

The Young Emperor Is Said to Be Surely on the Brink of the Grave.

Peking, Dec. 4.—The young Emperor's health is again causing grave anxiety in political and diplomatic circles here. It is stated on the authority of a high court official that the Emperor is unable to walk without assistance, and it is believed the end is rapidly approaching.

## THE MAN WHO WILL ORGANIZE THE POLICE FORCE OF HAVANA.

WHEN John McCollagh begins reorganizing the Havana police he will enjoy the extraordinary privilege of drawing pay from both Federal and State governments, as well as from the New York police pension fund. That, however, has not deterred the Superintendent of State Elections from hastening to notify Adjutant-General Corbin that he will be in Washington to-day or to-morrow to consult with him prior to joining General Greene at the Cuban capitol. He said yesterday that the appointment came to him as a surprise, and said he believed former Police Commissioner Andrews had recommended him for the place.

He said he would go to Havana without delay, and added: "Of course, I cannot tell what I shall do to better the police of Havana until after I have reached there, seen General Greene and ascertained what is required."

**TREASURE TROVE IN MALMAISON.**

Letter of Napoleon to Josephine Chiding Her Extravagance Found in Restoring Historic Pile.

The restoration of the historic Malmaison, the residence of the Empress Josephine, at the expense of Millionaire Ostris, has brought to light a number of articles and documents of great value.

The Paris Figaro relates that during the overhauling of the library furniture the workmen came across a letter from Napoleon to Josephine dated August 15, 1813. In it the Emperor admonishes Josephine to be more economical and writes:

Order your affairs well. Don't spend more than 1,500,000 francs annually, and put fully as much aside for your grandchildren. This will give you 15,000,000 francs in ten years. Instead I learn that you are making debts. This is bad. Don't give to everybody who is willing to take from you. Live well, my dear friend, and remain in good health.

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Comptroller Dawes Shows Our Disadvantage in Our Own Possessions.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The annual report of Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, for the year ended October 31, 1898, bears the additional interest and importance of dealing with a new subject—that of foreign and colonial banking.

**Urges a Commission.**

His recommendations in connection with this branch of his report are made as follows:

"The determination of the relation of any new banking system to the existing banks and domestic credits of Porto Rico, differing as they do from those of this country, involves many difficult questions, and legal provisions for the appointment of a commission especially charged with the examination of the conditions of domestic banking and finance on the islands, and with the recommendation of the proper form of

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laws in connection therewith, is respectfully urged upon Congress.

"In view of the conditions and necessities of our trade with our new territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, and with other South American countries, as well as with those other territories over which our country must exercise a more or less extended measure of control, the Comptroller earnestly recommends the passage of laws authorizing the incorporation of banks organized for the purpose of carrying on international and intercolonial branch banking."

The Comptroller speaks thus hopefully of the condition of national banks during the year, as shown by the five reports:

"Notwithstanding that the number of banks in operation on September 20, 1898, is less than at any date of report since December 19, 1890, the amount of individual deposits, loans and discounts, and total resources is greater than at any time during the existence of the national banking system. On September 20, for the first time, the aggregate resources reached and exceeded the four billion dollar mark, the increase since October 5, 1897, being \$288,377,337.16."

A comparison of the last returns with those of October 5, 1897, indicates an increase during the year of \$304,852,180.74 in loans and discounts; \$79,194,180.74 in Government securities on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulating notes and public deposits and the amount held by the banks; \$3,304,527.34 in specie and legal tenders."

**Safeguard for Depositors.**

This reference is made to bank examinations:

"The appointment by the Comptroller to these important positions of competent and able men is one of the most sacred duties of his office. To protect by every possible safeguard their independence and disinterestedness is the duty of the Comptroller. It is his object in view the Comptroller has forbidden the practice which he found in existence in some of the larger cities of the employment of the examiners by banks of their district in special examination work for the benefit of the bank and not for the Comptroller's office. This practice had a tendency to interfere with the rigid impartiality which should characterize the work of a Government official."

The system of semi-annual visitations by examiners, in force in all other sections of the country, has been extended.